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WEEKLY and one of the DAILY, to the maker Pifty copies to one address, and two copies of the WEEKLY and two of the Dater Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above rates. Where the paper is addressed to each subscriber

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Political.

Protection as a Principle. We observe by the Congressional report Wednesday, that Senator Wilson, of Massachu setts, made an earnest speech against an amendment to the Morrill ariff bill, which levied a duty of fifteen per cent. on all wool invoiced eighteen cents a pound, because, he said, it was jurious to manufacturers and no benefit to wool growers. This is queer. We supposed that proection was to benefit all classes. The glorious Chicago platform says so; or at least it goes for that revenue policy that will equally benefit all classes; and if protection will not, it must mean course, and I may say in advance that there will

wool is certainly a very important interest in in self-defense." the Northern States; quite as important as iron. We are thus encouraged to hope for a concilia-tory policy on the part of the incoming Adminis-tration; for these outgivings of Mr. Lincoln are cheap foreign production than iron. But here we are told by one of the leading protectionists. that the woolen production can not be protected, because it will injure the manufacturer. Mr. Congress on the same subject. We infer that, like Buchanan, Mr. Lincoln does not intend to Wilson is right; but this single feature shows that the whole theory of protection is a fallacy. The manufacturer, whose materials are subject to a duty, can not compete with the same article if so, the probabilities are in favor of the main-

made of free materials So he is driven from the markets of the rest of the world. Is he any better off here? If the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are afactured article, one protection neutralizes the other, and he is only put on an equality here with the foreign manufacturer, and excluded by him from the markets of the rest of the world. of course the foreign manufacturer, having the market and having our manufacturer. The principle in question, he says, "gave promise the principle world for his market, and having our manufacturer confined to this market, and without any advantage even here, can crush him, by shipping

ists themselves, that a tariff on materials is fatal to manufacturing industry. So long as such a policy prevails, our manufactories must continue in their state of "infancy," and the growth of labor must be dwarfed. So far the protectionists are with us. We propose to take them a little further. Does not protection on iron equally dwarf the growth of all the manufactures of iron except the simple smelting? Nobody will deny Independence Hall speech, then his idea that "in

What branch of industry is so well suited to the ingenuity and genius of the American people as the manufacture of iron into its thousands of articles of use? What branch of labor is capa-ble of such indefinite expansion? We boast of the superiority of our iron machinery, from the raneous remarks under consideration without most ponderous steam engines to the smallest tools. The whole American continent demands our iron machinery and implements; and they lutionary crisis under which the ship of State is find a market in every quarter of the globe. But we propose to restrict all this field of Amer-

ican labor to the narrow limit of smelting Pennsylvania ore, by putting a duty of \$6 a tun on these little off hand speeches of the President elect, pig iron, \$15 a tun on bar iron, and \$12 a tun on railroad iron. Certainly the burning down of a neighbor's barn to roast one's potatoes is the only these little off hand speeches of the President elect, we are really encouraged to hope for much better things yet to come.—New York Herald. fit comparison for this narrow policy.

We speak of Pennsylvania because, although

there are some other iron interests, it is her in-

terest that governs this protection, and her politi- 20th, at night, says: cal position solely, that enforces it. We have before said that our objection to du- 'unconditional Union' men in St. Louis, has had ties on imports is radical, going to the very bot- a bad effect on the Peace Congress." tom of the matter. A tariff purely for revenue is still more indefensible; for that is simply a We knew that the election here would be regrossly unequal system of taxation, without any garded as a Black Republican victory in a slave excuse for its inequality. Protection restricts

American labor, while professing to advance it.

The protectionists concede this by their strenuous
it would have been well, before condemning Misness for free trade in everything but their own souri out and out, to have waited for returns from specialty. It entails perpetual "infancy" on the whole State. Such returns put a very differ-American industry. It takes more than ten per ent complexion on the matter. Whatever may cent. of the revenue for cost of collection, when be the views of the conglomerate delegation from one per cent. pays for the collection of direct St. Louis county, to be assembled next Thursday

at Jefferson City, it is certain that they will have Insensible taxation is at the bottom of all our Governmental extravagance. A tariff takes the ninety-nine delegates will stand upon the platform burden of the support of the Government from adopted by the Constitutional Union Convention property, and puts it on persons. Millionairies in this city, and they are men who have the intelpay no more taxes for it than men of moderate ligence, the patriotism and the backbone to do means. Thus, the system which pretends to be what is right, no matter who stands at the door. founded on the protection of American labors, is They are for the Union in the Union, but at the

same time they are for asserting the rights of the Yet newspapers talk about free trade as a theory slave States, and for demanding a full and fair of fancy. A theory of fancy! When the most adjustment of all the matters at issue between

sturdy free traders are the manufacturers them- them and the free States, now, when it is proselves, in every article they use. Protection as a theory—as a principle—has not Maryland, to settle them. They are firmly and a shadow of an existence. Every protectionists unalterably opposed to the use of military force repudiates the principle, but he goes for sharp to coerce Mississippi, or Louisiana, or any of the practice. The great author of the "American seceding States, back into the Union. We hazard System"—as he proudly called it—slaughtered it with his own hand, by the compromise of 1833. in session forty eight hours before it declares After spending half his life in building it up, and itself opposed to any attempt to bring back the deluding manufacturers by what they supposed seceding States by military force, and on this was a settled policy, he put his own hand to its throat, in the wretched hope of profiting by compression of the policy promising with a rebellion which his great rival, to cover the revolting States with troops. Mis-

Press, Republican.

"Nothing Going on Wrong." Mr. Lincoln will persist in the notion that "nothing is going on wrong," and that the ruin that is devasting the land is merely artificial. In the speech delivered on Thursday, in Philadelphia, e reiterated this extraordinary statement in these words; "I deem it a happy circumstance that this hour. The American Anti-Slavery Society domissatisfied portion of our fellow-citizens do not inates the nation, and Garrison is the dictator of point us to anything in which they are being in- the Republic. It is about fifteen years ago since ured, for which reason I have felt all the while the American Anti-Slavery Society accepted the stified in concluding that the crisis, the panic, doctrine of its pioneer that the Constitution of the he anxiety of the country at this time is artifi United States was a Covenant with Death and an cial;" and the New York Times of yesterday Agreement with Hell, and that the dissolution of says that "Mr. Lincoln was right in stating that the existing Union was the essential preliminary the crisis is artificial. It has been gotten up by demagogues who have been driven from power true Abolitionist should devote the labors of his nt voice of an injured and outraged life. We then believed that it would take the people." Impudence is often admired in propor-tion to its sublimity. In that light the phrases of years was the term for which we generally believthe President and the indorsement of the Times ed we were doomed to toil before we should beare entitled to our highest admiration. But the hold the dawn of this salvation. But it has been reports that emanate from the office of those his- in this case as in all the rest of anti-slavery protorians of misfortune, Dun, Boyd & Co., present phecy-differing thus from prophecy in general-

an array of facts that scatter to the winds the that the event we had seen in vision as certain to cheerful prospect contemplated by Ancient Abe, arrive, has come upon us long before we had and his 'ancient' of the Times. In the month of January last, there occurred in For the last ten years, yea, eleven next 7th of the United States eight hundred and fifty-nine March, the Hunkerdom of the North has befailures of mercantile houses—a larger number engaged in constant effort to save the Union. The than were swept by the board in the January following the great financial revolution in 1857; and we learn from what we deem to be a reliable source, that thus far during the present month, solved, in spite of the Hunkers. It is nothing odd there has been no abatement of the calamity. that they should rage and imagine strange things. Firms that for twenty and thirty years have Nobody likes to be licked. That is just what they successfully breasted every commercial crisis are are. Let us be patient with them and let them now toppling about us. Country dealers buy expend their froth and fury. Better times are at hand, and all the nearer the worse they behave. Il sorts remains stagnant, and yet, the President | One thing is certain, the Union is dissolved. Even elect, on his triumphal progress to Washington, if the seceding States could be cajoled into comrepeats the monstrous statement that "the crisis, ing back again by any quantity of dirt kneaded the panie, the anxiety of the country at this time into humble pie by the amateur Congress of Cooks is artificial." If commercial distress, existing to assembled this week at Washington, of what use an infinitely greater extent than has ever before would such a Union be? And how long could been known to the country, is artificial, perhaps it stand the fury of the passions kindled into ten some statesman of Mr. Lincoln's party will be fold rage on either side the line that unites them? able to furnish a satisfactory definition of what No reader of history, no observer of events, no constitutes a real panic .- N. Y. News. student of mankind, can believe that such a reunion would be anything but a hollow and treacherous truce, preliminary to a more embittered and

Henry Clay on Compromise.

Here is an extract from a speech by Henry utterly irreparable rupture.—New York Anti-CLAY that some who profess great reverence for Slavery Standard. the memory of the Great Commoner would do

well to read: There are persons who are very wise in their When the President elect harangued the five own esteem, who will reject all compromises; thousand at Steubenville, on Thursday, he asks but that is no reason why a compromise should the pertinent question, "If the majority should not be attempted. I go for honorable compro- not rule, who should be judge. We must be all mise when occasion calls for it. Life itself is bound by the decision of the American people; but a compromise, until the Great Destroyer if not, then the minority must control. Would finally triumphs. All legislation, all govern that be right, just, or generous? Assuredly not. ment, all society, is formed upon the principle of I repeat that the majority should rule." Now, mutual concession, politeness, comity, courtesy, certainly the votes cast at the last Presidential upon these everything is based. I bow to you election show that Two-TRIEDS were against Mr. to-day because you bow to me. You are respect- Lincoln? How, then, by the populor vote, can ful to me, because I am respectful to you. Com- he claim to be other than the head of a decided promise is peculiarly appropriate between the minority? If so, do the majority whom he styles members of a Republic as of one common family. the American people, rule? Is not the nation Compromises have this recommendation, that if you concede anything, you have something con- he virtually derrecates? The majority of this ceded to you in return. Treaties are compro nation are diametrically opposed to the princi-mises made with foreign powers, which is not a ples and programme of the Republican party. case like this. Here, if you concede anything, it is to your own brethren—to your own family. Let him who elevates himself above humanity, be bound by the majority decision of the people. above its weakness, its infirmities, its wants. When the ballots are two to one against a perits necessities, say, if he pleases, I never will son, it can hardly be said he is in a majority; at compromise; but let no one, who is not above the least, Thomas Jefferson's idea would not have milties of our common nature, disdain compro- agreed with such an exposition of his favorite fluence of passions engendered by protracted sec- but a very serious reality; for have we not the au principle?-Boston Post.

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this spot than surrender it."

Now, in these emphatic declarations of Mr.

subjugation against all parties repudiating his

executive authority, he is a'l wrong. In his In-

Government, and then it will be compelled to act

substantially those of Mr. Buchanan's annual

strike the first blow in the overt act of war; and,

tenance of peace, which is now the first and par-

created equal," that "they are endowed by their

Creator with certain inalienable rights, among

which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happi-

ness," we are left somewhat in the dark as to the

that in due time the weights would be lifted from

with this principle he would part with his life

"All men created equal." "The weights from

vellow or black? According to the Illinois cam-

the black on the same footing of natural equality.

If this be the true acceptation of Mr. Lincoln's

shoulders of men," means nothing more nor less

further light. We are promised, in the forth-

coming inaugural, a deliberate exposition of Mr.

Lincoln's views and policy in regard to this revo-

drifting before the winds and waves of faction

and revolution. We must exercise a little pa-

tience; but meantime, from a general review of

Missouri State Convention.

A private dispatch from Washington, dated the

posed by Virginia and Kentucky, Tennessee and

souri is not going to do anything hastily, but she

will do her duty at all hazards, and without con-

sulting her enemies. Of this all parties, at home

and abroad, may be assured .- St. Louis Republi-

cendant in the political horoscope of the present

Shall the Majority Rule!

munity aspiring to nationality, or does he re-

message, and of his other communication

amount question.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1861.

The President Elect on Washington's Birth-day in Independence Hall. Republican Morality. The accomplished and well informed Indian-The President elect at Philadelphia, in several opolis correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, its editorial columns, in bigblack type, the words: speeches there delivered, has made a declaration or two calculated to produce a profound impressin his letter to that paper published vesterday, "No Compromise; No Concessions to Ttaitors." ion upon the public mind. In a speech on the 21st he said that he might be required to "set

down his foot firmly" in his administration of the by the Republican leaders of Indiana: Federal Government, and in a speech on the 22d, I have already in this letter spoken of the pubthe anniversary of Washington's birth-day, and in Independence Hall, Mr. Lincoln, speaking of lie printing. I can not refrain from giving you. Union; we do not think a single State can well and I have considered whether I ought to do it. get out of the Union; but if the people of seven the immortal "Declaration" of 1776, said that the Mr. Sherman's speech, a Black Republican of or eight contiguous States shall pretty unani-Laporte, on the question. It is reported verbatim, and it develops the Black Republican policy upon we think they should do so, and that would be separation of the colonies from the mother land." but it was that sentiment "which gave liberty not this as well as upon all other subjects where offi- most unwise to undertake to resist such secession alone to the people of this country, but I hope to ces of honor and profit are concerned. It is as by Federal force. Why is it that those who the world for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weights would be lifted from the shoulders of all men;" and he "I vo

"I vote for indefinite postponement upon princifurthermore said, that "if this country can not be ple-upon the fact that to the victor belong the saved without giving up that principle, I was spoils. Two years ago, when the question came here to abolish this office, after the election of about to say I would rather be assassinated on John C. Walker, I then voted against it, and I shall vote against it now, more especially as the Lincoln, we have not the evidence for a positive Printer we have elected is under a written pledge to submit to due restrictions which his friends may prescribe. I voted against abolishing this office sion) to tell us frankly whether they do or do not firmly" he means that it is his purpose firmly to take his position in behalf of a peaceful policy And not we have got it. It seems to me to come with a very bad grace from that side of the House, the moment we have got it, to ask us to abolish to the triple of the seems to me to come governed; and that, whenever any form of government we have got it, to ask us to abolish the triple of these ends, it is right; but if he means the policy of a warlike dependence Hall speech, however, he assures us that, "in my view of the present aspect of affairs, there need be no bloodshed or war. There is no necessity for it. I am not in favor of such a result in saving \$10,000 to the State. The office

now belongs to the Republican party."

I need not say, Mr. Editor of the Enquirer, that that was a conclusive speech, and that the italies are mine; but I ask you to note that Col. John C. Walker, J. J. Bingham, or any other Democratic State Printer, never gave such private pledges as the Hon. Mr. Sherman says Mr. Public Printer Sulgrove gave in order to attain

ar, and I am truly sorry-in fact, I weep, emphatically, on a bandana, and blow my magnificent nose, also-that he has thus disgraced himself, in my painful estimation, as Mr. Sherman, a Black Republican of his own kind, says he has. I am almost inclined to call Mr. Sherman out, I am so mortified for my free-nigger friend, on this account. But I won't do it, after sober second

Washington's Farewell Address. How forcibly Washington pictures the "Recially in reference to the stetement that Mr. Lin-

our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern that there was any thing like a conspiracy for the speak of "men" in the aggregate as a nation or a that any ground should have been furnished for assassination of Mr. Lincoln; as "He ward," the inations, northern and southern, Atlantic and names of the Southern conspiration in his pospaign speeches of Mr. Lincoln of 1858,he means the individual man, and his interpretation of the western, whence designing men may endeavor to session, why did he not make them public? excite a belief that there is a real difference of lo- In truth, there is much in all the cir sumstances cal interests and views. One of the expedients of here narrated calculated to suggest the thought great document in question puts the white and party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misopresent the opinions and aims of etal to avoid apprehended difficulties in Baltimore; other districts. You can not shield yourselves but we would prefer to take a more charitable too much against the jealousies and heart-burn- view and assume that Mr. Lincoln's presence was due time the weights would be lifed from the ings which spring from these misrepresentations; suddenly required, pending important action, in they tend to render alien to each other those who the Peace Conference at Washington. Certain than the progressive steps of African emancipaought to be bound together by fraternal affect it is, that unless the President elect possessed evi-

There we see the "Republican" party plainly the Monumental City. daguerreotyped. "Under the specious pretext" | Should it prove that any such diabolical scheme of benefiting the negro, this party really seeks to | was really entertained as certain newspaper corget us back to the British system of class distinctions. Its leaders and its presses are all in har mony with the hereditary policy of the govern | New York Journal of Commerce. "The telegram announcing the triumph of the ment that hunted Washington for eight long hypocritically pretend to be friends of American

justment of a tariff on imports: Every tariff involves the principles of protection and of oppression, the principles of benefits and of burdens. Every duty levied upon the imporhave been benefited; and then he wants protection on another point, to make up for the loss on the raw material. Thus, when you attempt to discriminate for the purpose of benefitting one, you are striking a blow at another. The great difficulty is so to adjust these conflicting principles of the benefits and burdens as to make one

The Abolition Victory. The star of Abolitionism is the Lord of the As-

Horrors of Civil War. The New York Journal of Commerce says with ho truth and justice that it were well if the people of this country could better understand what civil ened danger here, he has said: "I shall ride bewar is, without learning it by their own bitter exmight be learned by turning to the history of seek to find consolation and religion in the church. the American War of Independence. From be- Bitter sorrow has taught me that happiness can ginning to end the conflicts of the Whigs and To- be found nowhere else." Mr. Buchanan, thereries were marked by acts of surpassing atrocity. fore, purposes at once upon his return to his old Herkimer raised the militia of the neighborhood He feels, and let us attribute it rather to good to relieve the Fort, but fell into an ambuscade than bad impressions, as deeply sorrowful for the of Tories and Indians, and "neighbor met neighbor in deadly conflict." The encounter was exceedingly desperate; quarter was neither given nor asked. "There were instances," says the historian, "when all was over, when the deathgrasp still held the kife plunged into a neighbor's heart. It seems as if the fight had been pre-

sided over by demons." Another instance showing the intense animositance, the Americans laid down their arms and which we suppose ought to knowsurrendered to the assailants; but the massacre continued, led on by Major Bromfield, a New Jersey Tory. As the story goes, when he entered the fort he inquired who commanded. Col. try alone. Statesmen laid the plan, bankers indorsed it Ledyard came forward, saying, "I did, sir, but and adventurers were to carry it into effect you do now," at the same time delivering up his sword. Thereupon, Bromfield plunged the instrument into Ledyard's breast. Sixty of the they would rush down a steep embankment and destre

valley of the Susquehanna, the Tories took ad- at least a hundred desperate secessionists had vantage of the absence of nearly all the able severally threatened to take his life; and nothing bodied men, who were then in the army under therefore, could have saved him from the knife, Washington, and led on a party of 1,100 white the pistol or the hand grenades of the bravo, exmen and savages. The whole valley was des- cept his sudden flight incog. from the capital of olated, and the few women and children who Pennsylvania to the Federal capital, enveloped

possession of Long Island, Washington being somewhat short, must have been sent on for the anxious to learn the designs of the enemy, Na- occasion from Washington by General Scott; for than Hale, (a graduate of Yale College, who had what but the mantle of the old hero of Queenspreviously contemplated studying for the minis- town and Lundy's Lane could serve as an ægis try,) undertook the perilous job of procuring the of protection to the lenghty proportions of Abradesired information. While returning from this ham Lincoln in this direful peril? duty, he "was recognized by a Tory relative," A traitorous conspiracy was set on foot taken to Howe's head quarters, and unceremo- make away with Alexander the Great in the heyniously ordered to be executed the next morning. day of his conquests, at least his adherents Four years later, in 1790, the battle of King's thought there was; a plot was successfully carried Mountain took place in North Carolina. Colonel out to the death against Julius Cæsar; there were Ferguson, who commanded one of Cornwallis's several plots to assassinate the first Napoleon, and division was attacked and surrounded by a formi- King James and his whole Parliament were godable body of backwoodsmen, many of them from ling to be blown to heaven, or somewhere else, by Kentucky and Tennessee, and after a severe that terrible old secessionist, Guy Fawkes; but all

hanged upon the spot." of those "days which tried men's souls," might laugh at this affair, and think it all a joke. In

A Marvelous Sumersault. ity "-and they must know their own business The New York Tribune curries at the head of

(Wednesday) makes the following comments upon | It is for punishing traitors at the cannon's mouth the high standard of morals announced pro forma now, but here is what it said a few weeks ago: Briefly, we know no right inhering in any State, as a State, to secede from the Federal Union: we do not think a single State can well want to confute this doctrine always make their attack on something else?

On another occasion the Tribune not only repeated its advice to let seceding traitors go, but proceeded to justify secession itself by the fol-

We have repeatedly asked those who dissent

from our view of this matter (the right of seces two years ago, believing that the time was not assent to Mr. Jefferson's statement in the Declafar distant when we would have control of it. ration of Independence that Governments "de the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and it. I distinctly say to the House, that I believe that the abolishing of this office would not be be be believed the description believed to institute a new Government, &c., &c. We do be be believed the description believing it intrinsically appears this description believing it intrinsically appears the description believing it intrinsically appears the description believed to the people to alter or abolishing the description believed to the people to alter or abolishing the description of the people to alter or abolishing the description of the people to alter or abolishing the description of the people to alter or abolishing the description of the people to alter or abolishing the description of the people to alter or abolishing the description of the people to alter or abolishing the description of the people to alter or abolishing the description of the people to alter or abolishing the description of the people to alter or abolishing the description of the people to alter or abolishing the description of the people to alter or abolishing the description of the people to alter or abolishing the description of the people to alter or abolishing the description of the people to alter or abolishing the description of the people to alter or abolishing the description of the people to alter or abolishing the description of the people t heartily accept this doctrine, believing it intrinsically sound, beneficent, and one that, universally accepted, is calculated to prevent the shedding of seas of human blood. And, if it justified the se-cession from the British Empire of the three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southrons from the Federal Union in 1861. If this was good doctrine in November and his high and lucrative position.

Mr. Sulgrove is really a gentleman and a scholand December, we do not see why it is not equally tell us?-N. A. Ledger.

Lincoln's Adventures.

We record this morning such narrations of the Don Quixote exploits of the President elect as we believe to be authentic and authorized by the generally accurated reports of the Associated Press, rejecting with incredulous contempt the thought, for fear Sherman might be shot in the neck, and his female friends and connections then on Saturday with ridiculous and unproved asser-

We regard the assertions of the sensation re-

publican" party of the present day, its history, coln skulked off himself and left his family to In contemplating the causes which may disturb before us, we see nothing to justify the opinion characterizing parties by geographical discrim- correspondent of the Times, alleges, and if the dence very satisfactory to his mind that some evil design against his person was contemplated, his Liberty is the basis of the glorious fabric of action as finally resolved upon conveyed a very our independence and national character; and ungenerous imputation on the loyally and patriwhoever would dare to sap the foundation or otism of the good citizens of Baltimo e, than from overturn the structure, under whatever specious whose minds nothing was more ren ote than inpretext he may attempt it, will merit the bitterest execration and the severest punishment which can any member of his family, or his a companying suite. Some allowance should, there ore, be made for the natural indignation of the inhabitants of

> respondents allege-the whole country, and Southern men more than all, would deplore such an atrocious demonstration of partisan malignity.-

years to hang him as a traitor! And yet they What Mr. Buchanan Proposes to do on the Fifth of March. "E. B." writes from Washington to the New

York Express as follows of the closing days of Difficulties in a Tariff Adjustment. Mr. Buchanan's administration, the reflections in The following extract from a late speech of which he indulges how he proposes to ride with Senator Douglas places in a pretty strong light Old Age to the Capitol on Monday next, and then the difficulties that lie in the way of a proper ad- go home to Lancaster and join the church. The little sketch of "E. B." is pregnant with instruc-A tariff involves two conflicting principles, tion to those in high place, who unnecessarily which are eternally at war with each other. abandon life-long and tried friends to gain some

tation of a foreign article which comes in compe- now no power, and but few friends. The Repubtition with home production is a protection to licans delight to call him tyrant, knave and rogue, that extent. Every duty levied upon a raw material which we do not manufacture here is a tax and an imbecile. But in sober truth he is none of upon the manufacturer of that article here. Thus these, but one who after over forty years of pubyou find that by protecting one interest perhaps you will oppose another. For instance, if I am engaged in the manufacture of pig iron, I want a duty that will protect my interest. You give it election he quarrelled with some of his best perto me, and then a man engaged in another branch sonal and political friends, and later with thouof the iron business comes and says that the pig sands more. Of a party of thirty-five life-long iron I manufacture is his raw material, and by and attached men with whom he dined in Philaprotecting me and my manufacture of this article delphia after his election and before his inaugurayou put a tax on his raw material, to his injury. tion, not one remains now to call him friend, or He has been injured to the same extent that I to feel an interest in his future.

compens te for the other in the end, and give equal benefits and equal burdens to every class of months past that a real sorrow has been wearing upon the mind and heart of the President. He has declared for many weeks here that he should see the President elect inaugurated, hear his oath to support the Constitution, and then go to his

perience. They would stand appaled before doing | Capitol, even if it rains bullets. I shall then go one act which might precipitate it. Something to Lancaster, pass my days in retirement, and Of the siege of Fort Stanwix, on the Mohawk homestead, to become a member of the Presby-River, in the year 1777, it is recorded that Gen. terian Church, in which he has usually worshipped. condition of the country as the rest of us

> The Terrible Plot to Assassinate the President Elect on his Way from Harrisburg to Washington.

History records many terrible conspiracies to assassinate the rulers of great nations : but we have it on the highest authority—the Black Re-publican organs—that the plot to cut off the ty which actuated men in those trying times, oc- President elect on his way from Harrisburg to curred at the capture of Fort Griswold, near New Washington exceeds them all in alrocity. Ac-London, Connecticut. After an obstinate resis- cording to some of the Republican journals, The list of the names of the conspirators presented

We are told that the idea was-To throw the cars from the road at some point when

yeomanry of Connecticut whom he had lately failure of this project, their plan was to surrround the commanded, were at once slaughtered in cold carriage on the way from depot to depot in Baltimore Again, at the massacre of Wyoming, in the We learn from another Republic in organ that

escaped to the mountains afterwards perished un in the Scotch cap of the Camerons and that military cloak-that very long military cloak-which. On another occasion, when the British were in as Abe Lincoln is very talt and Colonel Sumner

struggle they were utterly defeated, after three hundred had been slain. Ten of the Tories, noted for their cruelty to their countrymen, "were "high in Southern confidence," and these sananged upon the spot."

Many other soul harrowing tales, characteristic his journey through Maryland. Some people be collated; but they would faintly depict the hor- deed, there are even those who think it was a rors of a frantic war taking place at this more ad- practical joke of Old Abe himself, who has been vanced stage of our history, with a population ten all his life engaged in joking; but there is no times more numerous, and acting under the in- question about the fact that it is no joke at al!, thority of the Republican journals for its verac- winter (1)-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

But there is something else in connection with this business which the Republican journals have WEDNESDAY MARCH 6, 1861 not published, and that is, that they know of a still worse conspiracy which exists in Washington to blow up the whole Capitol during the inauguration next Monday, and everybody in it, including both President and Vice President, thus getting rid of the latter official also. Therefore, we adin New York .- N. Y. Herald.

From the New York World.

Southern Plenty. The following extract is from a private letter,

tion stories circulated so assiduously by the notan-inch, no compromise journals: lowed to carry it, or our own. Judge for your self, my friend, what the North has lost, and will lose, in this carrying trade alone. Count up what will she do with their leaders?"

Honorable Jeff. Davis. A native of Kentucky, born about 1806, he went 2d Lieutenant, and at his own request was placed of the time young Davis distinguished himself in so marked a manner, that when a new regiment mity severed between the two brave men. In 1835, he settled quietly down upon a cotto

In 1843 he took the stump for Polk, and in 1845, having attracted no little attention in his vanized into being now that their friends are fight in a righteous cause. State by his vigor and ability, he was elected to clothed for the moment with a little brief author General Taylor. At Monterey and Buena Vista He was badly wounded in the early part the brigand's plea the world over. Besides, no of the North that we should murder them. But till the day was won, and refused to delegate upon commercial and national prosperity. They ness as would precipitate us into a war.

the death of General Speight, and in 1850, was shape of restrictive legislation, protective tariffs, The Republican majority of the Senate were

but was defeated by Governor Foote. In 1853 he was called to a seat in the Cabinet of President Pierce, and was Secretary of War who have the power, do what they can to give us lowest responsible bidder, the minority of said during his administration. In 1857 he was elect peace and restore confidence, instead of stirring | committee, by Mr. Wolfe, made a report in faed United States Senator for Mississippi for the term of six years, which office he held until his resignation, on the secession of Mississippi from ergies to such a noble work, would find itself in parliamentary rules or decency, the Republican

selected as a "fire eater." He is a prim, smooth-looking man, with a precise manner, a stiff, soldierly carriage, and an austerity that is at first be too common to excite remark, and the golden proceedings. It is a deliberate declaration that forbidding. He has naturally, however, a genial tide of prosperity will be dried up at its very foun- the minority of a committee have no right to be temper, companionable qualities, and a disposi- tain. tion that endears him to all by whom he may be tion that endears him to all by whom he may be surrounded. As a speaker he is clear, forcible and argumentative; his voice is clear and firm, The alarm of Mr. Lincoln and his friends in judge its character and the obvious reasons which without tremor.

The United States Circus -- Our Clown. intended violence came from irresponsible sources. publican President of the United States, who will formances. We have the honor of showing how where on his route from Springfield. Washing referred the resolutions of Mr. Johnson, and go through some of the most entertaining perhe saved the country at New York and other tox, in whose footsteps Mr. Lincoln promises to ing the office of State Printer, and letting the points, where he saw them and they saw him: A very tall man was here presented. The President elect looked at him from head to toe, which attention was returned by a hearty stare.

Two ladies from Illinois were the next comers. Mr. Lincoln said, "I will shake hands with the ladies; their hands don't hurt me."

"He's making a question with me;" (to the man,) "stand up."

Mr. Lincoln and the stranger quickly put themhis flight from Harrisburgh to Washington disvet, we are sorry to say all are not so ready to lowed on it being perceived that the former was guised, but that the public exigencies demanded practice upon, when party requirements are

and making a question." To a refusal to shake hands with a young man

stranger went off laughing.

On seeing an extraordinary tall man approach ing, the Mayor excited considerable fun by sayand said: "I give it up now." [Laughter.] The Mayor-"You ough: to get his name."

without his boots. stretching himself up alongside of the stranger. standers, the Mayor remarked: "There's a good deal of stretch in him."

Mr. Lincoln-"Outcome I call it."

WEEKLY SENTINEL.

Government Paper Money.

many questions involving the very existence of posed conciliatory measures. the Union remain unsettled, there is danger that There can be no other alternative. Where can vise the ladies and other timid persons to keep propositions, affecting only our current material be found a friendly umpire to whose decision the away from the ceremony, and indeed to clear out interests, will be lightly considered; and thus the momentous questions of the day can be subof the hotels at once, and abandon Washington altogether. The best way, however, to ward off country plunged in a sea of troubles by reckless mitted? Who can answer the question? this terrible tragedy would be for Congress to pass or unskilful legislation, even though we escape It becomes us to look at this matter seriously, a law without delay removing the capital and the the tempest which is threatening to engulf all our and to prepare ourselves for an emergency which inauguration ceremonies to New York. The President elect will be perfectly safe here. We hopes. The crude and ridiculous project for re seems now only too near at hand. will inaugurate him in magnificent style at the vising the Tariff is a measure of this class; it | Six of our sister States have, by formal votes Academy of Music, and will guarantee him against makes the most radical changes in our whole of conventions of their people, declared themall plots and conspiracies. He may leave his Scotch cap and long militay cloak behind him in Washington, for he will have no need of disguise compounded of malice, favoritism and fraud, has Others are preparing to take the same steps.

South Carolina, and is decisive as to the starva- upon other projects equally inimical to the pros. lect your revenue in those seceded States? Would perity of the country. One of the most odious you not keep possession of and defend your forts "In the press of company, which has filled my and dangerous of these pet measures, we alluded and arsenals? These questions are constantly house for more than two months this winter, I to the other day; but it has since been more fully put by every excited Republican upon the street. have had scarcely an hour to myself. We have indorsed by the Republican leaders and is now been seating from twelve to sixteen per ons daily at dinner for some eight weeks, and it is only pushed rapidly forward to its final consummation. within a few days that I have been left to the This is a plan to flood the country with small cers, which do not and can not, in the very nature quiet enjoyment and companionship of my own treasury notes, thus substituting several million of the case, exist. We can not have a Collector, family. In these hard, starvation times in South dollars of incontrovertible paper money for the Carolina, according to the report of Northern journalists, you may well ask how I have provided for all these people. Now, let me tell you.

I have killed, and am now smoking, fifty-five head of hogs, which will weigh from six to commence with twenty dollars for the by a jury of the State where the offense is comof hogs, which will weigh from six to seven thousand pounds net. I have killed four steers, and have two more to kill in the next month, and will be retained, if the scheme is once adopted; utter impossibility of collecting revenue in those have besides, eighty head of cattle. I have three and we shall have twenty and ten if not five States. thousand bushels of corn in my granaries, have dollar notes, as soon as the people become made four barrels wheat and two barrels tye flour, and one hundred bushels of rice. I say nothing of such items as peas and potatoes. I have got amounts move slowly, or fresh necessities require pressly for the purpose of defending the harbors sown and growing one hundred acres in rye and a new loan. These issues will be more discredit. where they happen to be located. They were not oats; have fodder and hay cured to last sixteen able and inconvenient than the bills of a National built to attack, but to defend, the towns and months; and I am the least successful planter in my neighborhood. Judge how far I am prepared, Bank, since they will not be redeemable in coin. to defend Charleston, nor Mobile, nor New Orand how far our people are prepared, against famine and blockade. By the 4th of March we shall plant corn, while you are only planting. shall plant corn, while you are only planting Black Republican Presidents. By the 4th of August I shall have made four thousand bushels render them less obnoxious to the public, but we have said before a conquerthe people. But do we desire, as more of corn, and my hogs will have increased their real character is not altered by this gloss. we have said before a conquered people to unite from two hundred to five hundred. We won't | They will be national paper money, inconvertible | with us to form a Republic? speak of vegetables and eggs, butter and poultry.

By the 10th of September (always with God's in specie, and designed for general circulation.

Look at this question in any aspect in which it favor) I shall have my cotton to pick, and trust | Are the people of the United States prepared for | presents itself, and it is as certain as any moral that I shall make one hundred and twenty-five these issues? Since the days of Continental proposition which can be stated that nothing can bags, at fifty dollars each; and all my people are money, have not the people set their faces with be gained by war. doing better than myself. I have still a few bags of cotton on hand, for which I wait British ships more and more firmness against this sort of govto take away. Britain and France must have erament financiering, and fixed the seal of their Council that the revenue shall be forcibly colcotton, and none but European ships will be al- condemnation upon all connection between the lected-this is what his zealous followers say will

the cost of freight on 4,000,000 bags of cotton fold object in adopting this expelient. They would be the necessary consequence? The Presalone. When the North shall realize what she wish for money, and they can thus cajole it from ident would call on the military for aid. But he has lost by a brutal and barbarous fanatic faction, the pockets of the people, giving them these would not be so unreasonable as to ask the South-Few men have led a life more filled with stir- party in this movement. It is well known to all whole Massachusetts roll of soldiers would love ring or eventful incidents than Jefferson Davis. who are familiar with financial affairs, that every to go down to Charleston or Savannah, Mobile or A native of Kentucky, born about 1806, he went in early youth with his father to Mississippi, then a territory, and was appointed by President Monroe, in 1822, to be a cadet at West Point. He thus the issues of a few million dollars of paper like to see the man, let him be segraduated with the first honors, in 1828, as Brevet money, to be retained in general circulation, lected with ever so much care, even in active service, being assigned to the command | would cause an immediate, although fictitious ad- | he has passed Governor Andrews' military cateof General (then Colonel) Zachary Taylor, who was stationed in the West. In the frontier wars property. It is true that pay-day must finally the highest opinion of the courage and the patof dragoons was formed he at once obtained a that, in the meantime, all our industrial interests high opinion of their intelligence. Our soldiers commission as Lieutenant. During this time a would be placed at a corresponding disadvantage will fight, but they must first know what they romantic attachment sprang up between him and his prisoner, the famous chief, Black Hawk, in legity might result from this seeming presuprity which the latter forgot his animosity to the people of the United States in his admiration for Lieut. I larity might result from this seeming prosperity, is a wonderful difference between fighting Indians, Mexicans, and British red-coats, which, Davis, and not until his death was the bond of the dominant party they are willing to sacrifice from boyhood, they have been taught were their much to obtain it.

signed his post in Congress, and instantly repaired projects than these, to which they are now comthe action, but sat his horse steadily sufficient revenue can come from such assaults we will not believe in the existence of such madwill prove but temporary expedients, and bridge In 1848, he was appointed to fill the vacancy over only a step from bad to worse. All these state Printing -- Minority Report -- A the Senate of the United States, occasioned by schemes of war upon commerce, whether in the or an inflated paper currency, will serve, as in the guilty of a very great outrage yesterday, on the In 1851, he resigned his seat in the Senate to fable of the goose and the golden egg, to destroy rights of the minority. The majority of the Combecome the State-right candidate for Governor, the very channels of national prosperity, through mittee on Printing having made a report against which the Treasury should be filled. Let those the expediency of letting the public printing to the up further strife. A government applying its en- vor of that proposition, which, contrary to all the midst of ample means for its support. But majority voted to reject, and did so reject it. By Personally, he is the last man who would be if ours be madly bent upon civil war, and deter-

pears to be entirely unfounded. The rumors of jority in the Senate: Allow us to introduce Mr. Lancoln, Black Re- There is not a doubt but that Mr. Lincoln would Mr. President.-The undersigned, a minority have been treated with respect, as much so as any of the Committee on Printing, to whom were tread, and "Old Hickory" could not have been thus public printing to the lowest responsible bidder, intimidated. They would not have given council to dissenting from the report of the majority of said their fears and passed over the route disguised Committee made last Tuesday, would respectfully submit the following minority report: Mr. Lincoln remarked, "I guess I top you an inch or two."

In the undesigned do not deem it necessary to cloak," so as to be entirely unrecognizable. But enter into a lengthy argument in urging the im-Mr. Lincoln is not a soldier-never smelt gun- portance of observing a system of strict economy powder—and is therefore excusable. He has for it is lamentably true that the cousumptive Quite a tall man came up somewhat close, as demonstrated that he is for peace and we there- condition of the people's pockets and of the if to measure hight with Mr. Lincoln, who quickly fore must conclude that his policy will be pacific. State's exchequer, speaks more eloquently to the tallest of the two by about an inch. The his immediate presence at the Federal Capital. brought to bear, or party interests to be subself-preservation is the first law of nature, but a tice by this Legislature, the undersigned are as Mr. Lincoln shook hands with the big stranger willing to think so unkindly of the President elect, manner in which the subject of State printing i inches in hight. Mr. Lincoln said that he him said that he him place any other construction upon the motives by this "retrenchment and reform Legislature," self was a little less than six feet four inches tall Speaking of Mr. Lincoln's hight to the by that a nation may be born in a day, and we shall inventions to cheat and humbug the people. not be at all surprised if a revolution in the pub- But, however just these general observations lic sentiment of our own country almost equal to that should occur within a short period. We have an account of one Saul of Tarsus who met with WATCH AND PRAY.—That is what old Abe told his friends and neighbors in his late parting with them at Springfield, Illinois. They have no doubt devoutly done as the President elect wished, would not be surprising if the scales should drop amount audited for the two last fiscal years endbut they must have omitted one of the divine injunctions applicable to him in these latter days of the Republic, to wit: "Let not your flight be in the winter" (!)—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

would not be surprising if the scales should drop as suddenly from the eyes of Abraham Lincoln ing October 31, 1860, on account of State printing.

His ignominious entrance into the national calling october 31, 1860, on account of State printing. The state of the first o

Peace or War.

WHOLE NO. 1,119.

It is in vain, says the Boston Courier, to shut ur eyes or close our ears to the accumulating evidence all around us that the issue of peace or war is inevitably forced upon the country in the The Journal of Commerce says that while so event of the failure at Washington of the pro-

passed the House of Representatives, and with Well, what are we to do? To declace war upon but few of its deformities pared off, has also them-subdue, conquer them? And then what passed the Senate; and unless a storm of indigna. shall we have gained? Will they return and be tion prevent, will soon be forced upon the coun- come worthy and obedient members of the origiwritten by a distinguished literary gentleman of try. The same party majority are still at work | nal family again? Never. But would you not col-

We answer that, as to the revenue, it is impos-

As to the forts, if we defend them, will any-

Suppose it is decided in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet be attempted-suppose, in any such attempt, The Republicans have, as we suppose, a two- there should be bloodshed and murder, what paper promises as a substitute. But the knowing ern militia to assist him. He would go to the ones see a more tangible, present gain for their North for his soldiers. Now, which one of the come, when this airy bubble would collapse; and riotism of our soldiers. But we have also a very natural enemies, and fighting their own countryplantation, devoting himself to a thorough and It is really humiliating to see these old projects men, their friends, brothers, cousins, and all manstematic course of political and scientific educa- raked up from the ruins where they have so long | ner of blood relations. Besides, our soldiers will ion. He was married to a daughter of Gen. been buried, none the lovelier from the merited not fight solely for pay and rations, like Captain death they have suffered, to be once more gal- Dugald Dalgerry. They must know that they

Well, what has the South done to us that we Congress. Ten days after he made his maiden ity. The most determined opponents of this party should volunteer to go down on her coast and regiment of volunteers having been formed in never charged them, during the excitements of kill her citizens? Ah, that's the question every Mississippi, and himself chosen Colonel, he re- the political campaign, with more monstrous Yankee boy that every repeated the Lord's with his command to join the corps d'armee under General Taylor. At Monterey and Ruene Vista himself before he levels his musket, with deadly General Taylor. At Monterey and Buena Vista he and his noble regiment achieved the soldier's highest fame. Twice by his coolness he saved the day at Buena Vista. Wherever fire was hot test or danger to be encountered, there Colonel Davis and the Mississippi Rifles were to be found.

It is no sufficient reply to their administration. It is no sufficient reply to the objections which should be so fatal to these measures, that the Treasury is empty, and that money must be had by hook or by crook. That is the legislation will trouble other minds as much as the soldiers. What has the South done to us

> Republican Outrage. heard unless the report suits the majority! We append the rejected report so that the public may reference to his passage through Baltimore ap induced its rejection by the Republican ma-

> > others, inquiring into the expediency of abolish-

We sincerely hope that it was not fear of personal injury that induced Mr. Lincoln to take the truth of which, all profess to be controlled;

It cannot be supposed for a moment that a Considering the high-sounding professions made Mr. Lincoln-"I saw he was stretching himself husband and father would permit his family before the election by the dominant party of this to pass over a road and on a train of State, and represented by the majority of the Mr. Lincoln added the remark; "If you had a cars which he felt it was unsafe for him to committee; and remembering the declarations Mr. Lincoln added the remark: "If you had a sister here, I'd shake hands with her." [Laughter.]

On seeing an extraordinary tall man approach.

Cars which he felt it was unsafe for him to made, even more recently, by the present State Executive, that the people expect and demand that such professions should be carried into pracing, the Mayor excited considerable fun by saysen-preservation is the first law of harde, but a
tonished, both at the character of the majority
man's family is a part of himself We are unreport and by the extremely brief and summary and in charity will attribute his sudden flight to disposed of. After such loud professions, and Mr. Lincoln answered by a repetition of his some great public necessity, which doth not yet such apparently honest promises, the undersigned former remark. The stranger was six feet six appear. It will be humiliating to the country to sions and promises were so soon to be repudiated which influenced him. In addition, we do no de. without even "a why or a wherefore," thus caus-Another Tall Man.—Shortly afterwards, on sire to think meanly of a man whose policy ing the fond expectations of the people of the seeing another tall man coming, the Mayor said: we may have to defend in a very short time, to turn to ashes before the people have had Lincoln remarked: "I'd make it a question with against the assaults of his present apologists the pleasure of even "touching" them; nor until him." He had just amused the bystanders by and who will probably turn upon him with the proposition which we submit with this report all the vindictiveness of partisan hate. We read that a nation may be born in a day and me had that all these professions and promises were mere.

not, we deem it sufficient to state that the above aggregate can be materially reduced by abolish ing the office of State Printer, and letting the State printing to the lowest responsible bidder. Believing, doubtless, that the Legislature would gladly entertain any proposition to economise the expenditures of the people's money, two propositions have been made to the Legislature; one by Thomas A. Goodwin, proposing to take the contract to do the State printing for 25 per cent. below the present rates; and the other by Elder & Harkness, proposing to do the same work for 30 per cent. below the rates now allowed by law. We have considered both of said propositions

with reference to the fitness of the bidders, and also with reference to the prices proposed, with a view of making a choice which would best subserve the public interest. And, in that regard, we are constrained to say that we are opposed to accepting the proposition of the said Goodwin, for the following substantial reasons: First, because the said Goodwin, being a professed minister of the Gospel of Peace, is constantly prostituting the press in efforts to involve the country in the horrors of civil war, thereby showing himself not only an enemy of the religion which he professes, but of the peace and welfare of our beloved coun try, having no impulses in common with the Christian or patriot. An individual who thus disregards the welfare of the people, and would sacrifice his country on the altar of party, we regard as unfit for any public station, and not worthy to be employed by the people of the conservative State of Indiana in any place of trust or profit But if these considerations are not deemed sufficient, we would state, as a second objection to accepting the proposition of the said Goodwin, that his bid is not the lowest, and, for that reason, must

The proposition of Elder & Harkness, if accepted, taking the amount expended for State printing for the last two years as the basis, would work a net saving to the State treasury of \$14, 360 for the ensuing two years. That sum, in the present condition of the State's finances, we submit, is an item which should attract the attention and enlist the sympathies of this "retrenchment and reform" Legislature, especially those members of the dominant party who have been so loud in their professions on the subject of economy. The undersigned would save the Republican majority of this Legislature from the humiliation of returning home to their constituents and being compelled to admit that they not only did nothing to redeem their pledges, but actually voted down, by adopting the majority report, this, as they have all other propositions looking or even squinting in the direction of economy in the pub-

For these among other reasons the undersigned object to the majority report, and are in favor of a law abolishing the office of State Printer and letting the work to the lowest responsible bidder, and would report a bill for that purpose but for the reason that a bill (Senate bill No. 4, introduced by Mr. March,) is already before the Senate, the passage of which the undersigned ear nestly urge upon the consideration of the Senate. S. K. WOLFE, T. R. COBB, M. M. RAY.

The Franklin Proposition Adopted by

the Peace Congress. The Peace Conference adopted the Franklin proposition on Wednesday. The dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette say that a majority of the Virginia and North Carolina delegations voted with the radicals against it. The Missouri delegation was divided, as also that of Kansas. Upon all other branches of settlement a majority of the Indiana delegation voted in the affirmative; on the first branch, relating to slavery in the Territories, they declined voting, under instructions from the Indiana Legislature. The Illinois delegates voted for it, and New York was equally di-

On the first vote the Franklin plan of settlement was agreed to by a vote of sixteen to five. THE PROPOSITION AS PASSED.

The following is the Franklin proposition as passed by the Conference: Sec. I. In all the present territory of the United States, north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crimes, shall be prohibited. In all the present territors south of that line the status of persons held to it. voluntary service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed, nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinde or prevent the taking of such persons from an of the States of this Union to said Territory, no mpair any rights arising from said relation, bu same shall be subject to the judicial cogn zance of the Federal Courts according to the

course of common law. When any Territory, north or south of sai line, within such boundary as Congress may pre scribe, shall contain a population equal to the required for a member of Congress, it shall, if it form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on equal footing with the origin: States, with or without involuntary servitude, the Constitution of such State may provide. Sec. 2. No Territory shall be acquired by the United States except by discovery, and for navand commercial stations, depots and transit route without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from the States which allow involuntar servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from

territory be acquired by treaty, unless the vote of a majority of the Senators from each of the States, hereinbefore mentioned, be cast as a parof the two-thirds' majority necessary for the rat fication of such treaty.

Sec. 3. Neither the Constitution, nor an amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress the power to regulate, abolish or control, within any State or Territory of the Unite States, the relation established and recognized by the laws thereof touching persons held to labor or involuntary service therein, nor interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Co-lumbia without the consent of Maryland, or with out the consent of the owners, or make the owners who do not consent just compensation nor power to interfere with or prohibit the Representatives of other States from bringing with them to the District of Columbia, from retaining and taking away persons so held to labor or ser-vice; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the Executive jurisdiction of the United States, within those

lished or recognized, or the power to probibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Ter-ritory of the United States, to any other State or Territory thereof, where it is established or recognized by law, usage and right. During the transportation by sea or river the right of touching at ports, shores, landings, and landing in case of distress, shall exist, but not the right of transit through any State territory, if said transit be against laws thereof; nor shall Congress have the power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons held to labor and service than land. The bringing into the District of Columbia persons held to labor or service for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterwards trans-

ferred to other places for sale as merchandise,

shall be prohibited.

States and Territories where the same is estab-

tion of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any States by appropriate legislation, and through the action of judi cial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to persons to whom such service or labor is due. Sec. 5. The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited, and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, Coolies, and persons held to service or labor, into the United States and Territories, from places beyond the limits thereof.

Sec. 6. The first, third and fifth sections, together with this section and these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth aricle thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

Sec. 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay the owner full value for his fugitive from labor in cases where the Marshal or other officers, whose duty was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from doing so by violence, intimidation, mobs or riotous assem-blages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by like violence or intimidation, and the owner thereby deprived of the same; and Congre is shall provide a law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States.

The seventh section recommends that when a fugitive negro was paid for he was to be free.

Lincoin's "Underground Railroad" Exploit-Disgustand Indignation i Baltimore, The Baltimore Exchange, one of the most coservative papers in that city, observes in its issof Monday:

The fungacious exploit of the President ele-

on Friday night has disgusted even more than has astonished this community. The mortifyichapter in which are recorded the incidents of l progress from Springfield to Washington h come to a fitting close. Mr. Lincoln had said a: done enough prior to his arrival at Harrisbur, to make us blush and the rest of the world laug but the stealthy and ignoble adventure with while the narrative of his journey concludes will inev tably draw down upon us the decision of all civlized nations. The confidence which the courespect for him as a man of decision and courag-